

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1550 號十五百五十四第

日初月五年申王治同

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 10TH JUNE, 1872.

一英六月十號

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 7. DIAMOND CITY, Siam, bark, 230, Bushfield, Bangkok, 24th May, 5,000 piculs Rice—Chinese.
June 8. ELLERY BROWNE, Brit. br., 345, Runnymede, Bangkok, 23rd May, 9,191 piculs Rice—Bourne, Buxton & C.
June 8. REBECCA JANE, Brit. br., 219, Cooper, Newcastle-on-S.W., April 9th, 315 tons Coal—Gas Co.
June 8. ALPHÉE, French str., 1,060, Brunel, Marseilles 28th April, Port Said 3rd May, Suez 6th, Aden 21st, Galle 1st, Singapore June 1st, and Saigon 4th, General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 8. ELIZA HUNTING, Brit. steamer, 733, Guze, Chinkiang 1st June, 22,300 piculs Rice—SIMENSEN & Co.

June 8. THALES, Brit. str., 775, Burns, Chinkiang June 2nd, and Woosung 3rd, 18,000 piculs Rice—D. LAFRAK & Co.

June 8. LYREMOON, Brit. br., 320, Rasmussen, Saigon 25th May, and Cape St. James 1st June, 8,000 piculs Rice—S. E. BROWNS & Sons.

June 8. H.I.C., g. b. CHINNU, 28, Poynter, Canton 8th June.

June 9. AUGUSTA REIMERS, North German str., 220, M. Reimers, Whampoa June 8th, General—BOUJARAT, HUENGEN & Co.

June 9. ANNABELLA, Brit. br., 333, Stephen, Saigon 31st May, and Cape St. James June 9, 9,700 piculs Rice—BOERKE Co. LIMITED.

June 9. TANORE, Brit. str., 1,883, A. H. Johnson, Bomba 20th May, Galle 26th, Penang 31st, and Singapore 3rd June, Mail, Opium and General—P & O. S. N. Co.

June 9. ACANTHA, Brit. str., 652, C. Young, Shanghai 5th June, General—PHANT & Co.

June 9. SAMFAR, North br., 294, Rasmussen, Whampoa 8th June, General—W. M. PUSTAU & Co.

June 9. HYDECOOPER, Ned. br., 655, Bouting, Bangkok 23rd May, 15,000 piculs Rice—CHINESE.

June 9. H.I.C.M. g. b. FERNO, 58, Clayson, Canton 7th June.

June 9. H.I.C.M. g. b. LING-YENG, Cocker, Canton 8th June.

Departures.

June 8. KISHU, str., for Canton.
June 8. THALES, str., for Canton.
June 8. ELIZA HUNTING, str., for Canton.
June 8. ELLERY, for Bombay, &c.
June 8. JOHN NICHOLSON, for San Francisco.
June 8. CANDELARIA, for Bangkok.
June 8. A. E. VINAL, for Saigon.
June 9. ARBROSTON, str., for Shanghai.
June 9. LUXON, str., for Swatow, &c.
June 9. VELCO, for Saigon.
June 9. THERSE, for Saigon.
June 9. CAP HORR, for Swatow.
June 9. BALISTIC, for Swatow.
June 9. MABRIC, for Tientsin.
June 9. CRISIS, for Bangkok.
June 9. ENTERPRISE, for Bangkok.
June 9. COW-SYE, for Bangkok.
June 10. ACANTHA, str., for Whampoa.
June 10. FASANA (Austrian Corvette), for Swatow.
June 10. MONT CENTS, str., for Whampoa.

Clearances.

At the HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
June 8th.
Abbotsford, str., for Shanghai.
Corona, for Whampoa.
Antipodes, for Manila.
Luzon, str., for Swatow.
Velco, for Saigon.
Tivoli, for Saigon.
Marie, for Saigon.
Therse, for Saigon.
Cap Horn, for Swatow.
Balistic, for Anoy.
New Granada, for Tientsin.
Margot, for Tientsin.
Certs, for Bangkok.
Enterprise, for Bangkok.
Okan Syar, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

For Tonje, str., from Bombay, &c.—
For Hongkong.
From Southampton—Miss G. Stewart, F. Frost, and 1st Lady.
From Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Deakunnan.
From Penang—50 Chinese deck.
From Singapore—10 Chinese deck.
For Shanghai.

From Southampton—Miss Sarah Niblett.
From Brindisi—Mr. W. R. Jamieson.
For Yokohama.

Fraud Southampton—Mr. O. Cottine.

For Alphée, str., from Marseilles, &c.—
Mme. Villeneuve, Mrs. H. M. Macmillan, Miss Weston, Miss Wildish, Miss Burn, Messrs. Crocker, G. T. John Keeler, Mackenzie Bradley, Koosman, Verne, Wilson, Mme. Marion and 73 Chinese.

Per Yedding, str., from Swatow.—
Mr. C. B. Quibell, and 42 Chinese.
Per Acacia, str., from Shanghai.—
Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, and 49 Chinese.
Per Diamond City, from Bangkok.—
4 Chinese.
Per Mont Cents, str., from Shanghai.—
Colonial Grain.

Reports.

The British bark *Eliza Hunting*, reports left Saigon 29th May, and Cape St. James 1st June, experienced variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage, winds mostly from S.W. and S.E.

The British steamer *Eliza Hunting*, reports left Chinkiang 1st June, and the first part took fire and light winds, the latter part fresh S.W. winds and fine weather.

The British bark *Ellen Broune*, reports left Bangkok 20th May, and experienced equally weather down the Gulf of Siam; from thence light S.W. winds till within 200 miles of the land, then fresh S. and S.W. winds to port.

The British steamer *Mont Cents*, reports left Shanghai on 8th June, had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Acacia*, reports left Shanghai on 8th June, had fine weather throughout.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see second page.)

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—The 2,500,000, in 25,000

Shares of £100 each;

TS. 25 per Share payable on allomint,

and the remainder in such sums and

at such times as the Directors may

determine, but so that at least three

months' notice shall be given of every

call;

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

TS. 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.

W. P. F. P. & CO.

A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq.

C. J. KING, Esq.

Standing Counsel.

W. M. BIRD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Secretary to the Provisional Committee:

JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

At Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Ocean Steam-ship Company being pro-

tected by open Policies of Insurance, is

prepared to accommodate shippers by covering

protection at the following premiums, payments

in case of loss or damage done made with

promptitude, and Settlements accorded

according to Lloyd's rules.

It is the intention of the Committee that the

business of the Bank shall, if possible, be con-

ducted simultaneously in China and London

on the 1st January, 1873.

By order of the Provisional Committee:

J. GILFILLAN, Esq.

At Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK

AT BREMEN.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS

15,000,000 THALER, OR £2250,000.

DIVIDED INTO

75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR £20 EACH,

OF WHICH ONE HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES,

REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF

7,500,000 THALER,

HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Bank at this port

and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to

GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD

OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at

London.

MELCHERS & CO.,

HONGKONG.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Shanghai.

At 483 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £5,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors:

Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq.

A. JONES, Esq.

H. E. LEWIS, Esq.

Managers:

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,

Chief Manager.

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bunkers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and

every discount on Banking and Exchange

business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief

commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,

America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHARE DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG,

1st June, 1872.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS

COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the temporary absence of the

undersigned, Mr. W. D. AUTER

has been appointed Acting Manager.

A. NEWTON.

Manager.

At Hongkong, 22nd March, 1872.

NOTICE OF THE RETIREMENT OF MR. J.

STEER FROM OUR FIRM, we request that

all accounts owing by us may be sent to

us for payment, and that all accounts due to us be paid forthwith.

SAYLEY & CO.

At 1025 Hongkong, 1st June, 1872.

VICTORIA BAKERY,

Wellington Street, No. 28,

HONGKONG.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the THIRTY-NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be increased by the addition of Governmental parts of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also, THE VARIOUS HOUSE PLATES (Described especially for this Work), MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at \$3; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Suttor... Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Aman... Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.
Fitzmor... WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.
Foothoo... HENRY & Co.
Ningpo... KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Shanghai... HALL & HOTEL.
Hankow and... KELLY & Co.
Hongkong and... HALL & HOTEL and KELLY
Nanking... KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and... HALL & HOTEL and KELLY
Peking... KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Nagasaki... The C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiroo, Osaka... The C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama... Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manilla... Messrs. J. DE LOTZGAY & Co.
Saigon... VON BARGEN & Co.
Singapore... Straits Times Office
Cedat... English & Co.
London... F. ALCAR, Clement's Lane,
Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Mar-
chants' Exchange, New York... Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commences on Saturday morning at 7.00, and the last messenger left the office at 8.00.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 10TH, 1872.

In the remaining portion of Baron von GUMPAECH's work upon the Burlingame Mission, of which the chief points have already been noticed, the working of the Embassy in America and Europe is fully described; but as these facts are familiar to most readers in China, we leave the Mission at this point, and pass on to what is unquestionably by far the most interesting portion of the book, namely, that which relates to the Tientsin Massacre. Here Baron von GUMPAECH is fortunately in a great degree free from those influences which, if they added to the force of his invective, scarcely strengthened his reasoning, with regard to the Mission itself, and the review which he gives of the whole affair is undoubtedly of the most masterly description. The whole of the circumstances, only too well known to residents in China, are most care-fully detailed, and the theory of defence set forth by the Tsunglo Yamen that the massacre of Tientsin originated in an unpre-meditated rising on the part of a mob, whose animosities against Christian missionaries had been justly excited by the various mysterious and criminal acts of which they were publicly accused, is thrown to the winds. Baron von GUMPAECH points out a most important distinction which is drawn in the Chinese criminal law between crimes committed after contrivance and premeditation, and those which are committed on the spur of the moment. The significance of the provision in question, which is set forth in plain language in the Chinese criminal code, will be apparent to all who are familiar with the manner in which the Chinese prearrange crimes, and enter into elaborate combinations for carrying them out. The law as laid down goes so far as to provide that where contrivance and premeditation are proved against a person by competent testimony, such proof will be sufficient to convict such person as one of the original contrivers, in point of fact, as accessory before the fact. Hence the author justly argues that according to principle thoroughly recognised by China, every attempt to incite the populace against foreigners under those circumstances, constituted a direct "conspiracy" to bring about the massacre, and the proclamations which were issued were undoubtedly of this nature. The author then makes a masterly review of the various circumstances connected with the massacre itself, which go to show completely the truth of the charge of Ching Ho. His having had the bridge leading to the foreign settlement pulled up, the fact that on the day of the massacre both civil and military authorities were under his orders; that the officers consulted with him on the eve of the massacre; that the signal for the attack was given at his Yamen;—all these circumstances, it is argued, prove that Ching Ho exercised the supreme direction in carrying out the massacre from first to last, while the facts after the event are equally strong in the same direction.

A lengthened review is then given of the action of the Pekin Government, which it is contended by its action after the event has silently accepted the responsibility of the affair, and it is suggested that Ching Ho was appointed Ambassador, with a few days after the massacre, with the express view of securing to him the rights of Legation with which the Chinese were well acquainted, from their translation of Wheaton's International Law. A large number of details are given, which tend to show more definitely than has yet been done, how completely the massacre was a planned and premeditated affair, and that preparations for probable hostilities with foreigners had actually been made on a very definite scale as far back as May 1870, or two months before the occurrence; and the author criticises with wonderful scuen the strange infatuation which so long induced

him to the Tsunglo Yamen shortly before his assassination, he remarks with pointed significance: "The excitement in Tientsin began in the same month [as that at Nanking], but it is beyond my comprehension how these should have been movements in several provinces north and south, so identical in time and purpose." This remark of Viceoy Ma has always regarded as pregnant with significance; and the significance which was attributed to it at the time it was uttered was vastly increased by the tragic death of Ma, who seems from the first to have done his best to avert the carrying out a conspiracy against foreigners, which he knew to have been long in preparation.

We here leave this work, not without admiration for the talent which it displays, but at the same time with regret that, in the heat of controversy, the author has gone much further than can be considered wise in the aspersions cast upon many of the actors in the events which he describes. There is unquestionably a great deal of truth and force in much that is said; and it is perhaps the highest praise which can be awarded to the work, to say that the sound portions are so admirably put forward that they will doubtless have considerable influence, notwithstanding the great extent to which their weight must be detracted from by the strong invective by which much learning, talent, and research, are unfortunately disfigured.

The other two had anticipated them, thought them to be the Tsunglo Yamen shortly before his assassination, he remarks with pointed significance: "The excitement in Tientsin began in the same month [as that at Nanking], but it is beyond my comprehension how these should have been movements in several provinces north and south, so identical in time and purpose." This remark of Viceoy Ma has always regarded as pregnant with significance; and the significance which was attributed to it at the time it was uttered was vastly increased by the tragic death of Ma, who seems from the first to have done his best to avert the carrying out a conspiracy against foreigners, which he knew to have been long in preparation.

This case was, therefore, remanded for a week, and defendants were admitted to bail in the sum of \$10, to give them the opportunity of getting the other two men, but the case to come to a sooner if they are found.

peculiar rice case.

Policeman No. 15, of the water police, whilst on duty in the harbour yesterday, saw great numbers of boats alongside the British steamer *United Service*, which was lying along-side, a small boat with many passengers, and the two defendants in it. Saw the same rice in her, and enquired on board about it, when he was informed it was given to them, and was not stolen. Went over the side, and as he got no satisfaction there, and discovered afterwards there was another bag of good rice, told the officers of the steamer. They would not hear him, so he took the boat to the police station, and when there discovered another bag of shark's fins, and some sandalwood stowed under the deck. Saw all this rice was wet and stained, and asked the captain of it, and got as good an answer as before. Not thinking this satisfactory, he took them back to the shop and charged them, that the case might come forward.

Captain Mooney, the new captain of the steamship *United Service*, called, and the last witness came to him and mentioned the circumstances. He remarked that the defendants had been released. (See steamer to Versailles) for about two or three months, and was then dismissed for incompetence. He then took home for two or three months, and returned the last two or three days to seek for work. Has tried to find some, and got employment as a substitute at Mr. Ruston's for a day or two.

At 2 p.m. of the 5th he was told by deceased he had taken opium, and at 7 p.m. told the head grocer of the steamer to the police to try to revive him. Did not report to the police, but got a ride because he was not dead. Was given a dose of opium, and allowed to remain on the boat. His brother then got worse, and the grocer ordered him to be taken off the premises. He took him to a friend's house in an insensible state, where he died, and then reported to the police the next morning at 6 a.m. Deceased was in his right mind; he said he wished to die, but gave no explanation. Deceased appeared low spirit'd because he had taken opium, and at 7 p.m. told the head grocer of the steamer during the interview to revive him. Did not report to the police, but got a ride because he was not dead. Was given a dose of opium, and allowed to remain on the boat. His brother then got worse, and the grocer ordered him to be taken off the premises. 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permit Sir Richard McDonnell moral positive-
ity states in answer that the Macao traders in
human liberty and life can find no sort of
justification in the emigrant traffic conducted
from Hongkong under our flag. Thus con-
victed, the Portuguese Government must at-
once wipe away such a stain—it indeed, the
shame and horror of that burning shipload of
men, women, and children!—and effectually
wash it off their own foul and disgraceful
hands. Through their own full and frank admission,
these ignorant coolies are snatched into the
prison called a harem; the master gets his
revenue, the shipowner makes his profit—it is no
one's business to let the official forms be anything
else than mere sham; and thus the hapless
Chinaman at best finds himself transported
like a sheep beyond the seas. At the worst, we
see what happens; and there can be no safety
against such awful occurrences until the
Government of Macao is in earnest and pro-
tects the rights of man, and not the interests of
those who, for their own sake, act against
them will. Five hundred miserable beings have
been snatched and killed to death in the
middle of a Macao ship, and fifty more drowned,
yet the representative of the King of Portugal
(think it enough to say, "You are as bad as
we") if that were true—and it is not true—
English and Portuguese alike deserve to be
scourged out of China; for a more shameful
mass of Christian greed and Christian cruelty
was never put in the world's records.

The Lisbon correspondent in London
and Paris, dated on the 26th April, says
the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the course of the debate on the budget of his
department, said that the Government had been
authorized to establish consulates of the first class
in those places where their services
are required, and that two had already been es-
tablished, one in Peru and another in Hawaii.
These two consulates will probably enjoy ex-
tensive revenues. At the same time, added the
Minister, it is certain that in both parts in
which the Government has established
exceptional circumstances, have arisen which
the Government are desirous of avoiding.

Both to Peru and Hawaii there is a consider-
able immigration of coolies from Macao. I am
asked (said the Minister to the Deputy Senor
Osorio) why the emigration of coolies obliges
us to establish consulates of the first class in
those ports. I asked myself this same question,
before taking a resolution on the subject, and I found the opinion that it was best to understand
that the number of officers required to look after
the staff at the ports in efficient working order, and
understand as regards the necessities of the
position of the officers employed. He stated
that the annual value of the trade with China
was more than £42,000,000, that it gave em-
ployment to upwards of 7,000 vessels under
the British flag, and that the delegates of the
Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in their
annual report upon the trade of the upper
part of the country, said that the tendency
is to increase the amount from £24,000,000
to £30,000,000 a year. He further expressed his
opinion that the large increase of the trade for
the last few years was due to the opening of
new ports, which were subsidiary to the great
depots of Hongkong and Shanghai, and that
the withdrawal of a Consulate from any of
those ports would be followed by a diminution
in the value of the trade between China and
Britain. We need hardly say that we possess
such a large trade with China, and that
the Chinese are anxious to increase it, and
protective measures have been adopted and put in
execution almost every year have been im-
ployed. The Government of Brazil is obliged
to protect in Portuguese territory all persons
of whatever nation making labour contracts
with the representatives of the countries of
which they are natives, cannot do so. China
has no representative either in Hawaii or in
Peru, while the Peruvian and Spanish Govern-
ment cannot accept the protection of a Port-
uguese Consul for persons who are not Port-
uguese; and for this reason the Minister for
Foreign Affairs has proposed a general con-
vention which would be held before the Queen
in which clauses quite new and special were in-
troduced, by which clauses our Consuls are
directed and empowered to protect all citizens
from any country, and to investigate all labour
contracts employing all means to prevent any
emigrant from being compelled to serve against
his will, also to render all those services which
the Government of a civilised country ought
to furnish to persons placed in such a position.
The conditions of "Padri" has accepted these
conditions, and the Minister considers that any
abuse which has existed in connection with
coolie emigration must now cease.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S RESOLU- TION ON A SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL.

(Times, April 16th.)

The Lord Chancellor has moved his long-
promised resolution for the establishment of a
Supreme Court of Appeal, and the debate has
been adjourned to allow the House of Lords
time for the consideration of the Bill, which is
to be introduced in the autumn. The measure
which involves important changes of
political theory, and which deprives the Upper
House of Parliament of an ancient and dignified
authority, should be narrowly scanned, and
treated on its first appearance with reticence
and caution. There is, however, no sign that the
House of Lords will make any selfish and
prejudiced opposition to a real improvement
in the law, to maintain traditions and
from which the life has departed. The
fate of the Lord Chancellor will probably de-
pend on himself. Lord Hatherley
made an excellent speech on the general prin-
ciple of the resolution. Nothing could be
clearer than his exposition of the irregular
manner in which the jurisdiction of the House
of Lords grew up, the anomalies, not to say the
scandals, which accompanied its exercise, and
the completeness with which it has been aban-
doned in our own time in reference to reason
and justice. To show, and we doubt there are
many who do not know, to the honour of the
Barons of England sitting in the highest of the
highest courts known to the law, and who vaguely
connect the duration of their political with
that of their legal authority, the Chancellor's
speech may be useful. The facts it contains are
by no means new to those who have taken an
interest in this particular question, or, indeed,
to lawyers generally; but, even among the Peers,
there may be many who are not aware how
much that is objectionable and even bad, and still is,
as much as in all seriousness we would say,
to any young man who may contemplate enter-
ing the service, would be equally short and
emphatic is that once tendered by Mr. Punch to
persons about to marry—"Don't."

SUICIDE IN AN OVEN.—A singular case of
suicide has occurred in the company of Gans, new
Bazars. Catharina Vigur, wife of a small
cultivator, who had for sometime been troubled
with religious scruples, after laboring under
them for some time, turned to the hoofs of the
Dowes of England sitting in the highest of the
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 10TH, MORNING.

New Patna, \$320 to \$322; New Benares,
\$645 to \$610; Malwa, \$600 to \$610. The Eng-
lish mail steamer "Tartare" has brought 1,775
chests Malwa opium.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—67 per cent.
premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—66 per cent.
premium.

United Assurance Society of Canton, new shares
—\$1,400 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,450 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—The 48
to 50 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$100 per share
premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$320 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$59
per share, premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$56 per share, premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's
Shares—28 per cent discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s
Shares—37 per cent premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—The 139
per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$65 per
share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shaves—50 per
cent discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—Par, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—\$50 per share
discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company—\$15
to \$16 per share, discount.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Bills on demand—4/5.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/6.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6 to 4/6.

Credits, at 6 months' sight—4/6.

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight—4/5.

Private, 5 months' sight—4/5.

BOMBAIT, Bank 3 days' sight, 4/6.

BOMBAIT, Bank 3 days' sight, 2/3.

SHANGHAI, Bank 3 days' sight—7/2.

Bank, 15 days' sight—7/2.

Private, 30 days' sight—7/2.

SALES ON JUNE 8TH, 1872.

279 Tons Register, by Chinese, \$2,24, by Foot-
long—Hongkong mercantile, at \$16,50, by Parse
merchant to Chuen-shing.

Canton Cotton, 16 bales, at \$12,40, by Parse
merchant to Yen-wu-woong.

Bombay Cotton, 21 bales, at \$17,00, by foreign
merchant to Man-hsing.

Canton Cotton, 39 bales, at \$15,75, by Parse
merchant to Kin-hung-chong.

Drawn silk pieces, \$35,55, by foreign
merchant to Hongkong.

Cotton Yarn, No. 20, 25 bales, at \$9,40, by Parse
merchant to Chuen-cheng-tang.

Bombay Cotton, 75 bales, at \$16,60, by Parse
merchant to Chuen-shing.

For practical purposes the arrangement of
the work is so complete, that a reference to
its pages enables a person who under-
stands English to communicate effectively
with the Chinese.

In this respect the work will be found
indispensable to all Europeans residing in
China, and to the natives themselves it ex-
plains subjects fully with which very few in-
deed of them are perfectly acquainted. To
parties resident in England and interested in
China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large
quarto pages.

TRUBNER & CO.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;

W. H. BELL,

DAILY PRESS OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON	Saint Andrew's Castle	J. Gilles	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Vanguard	Locke	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Corma	J. Bate	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Doctor Peterman	Schreiber	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Hartha	Schreiber	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Vesta	Schrader	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Vulparaiso	Lord	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	De Ju-Marc	Lord	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Edward Jackson	McKee	Hongkong	On the 15th inst., at 3 P.M.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Regatta	Miller	Hongkong	David Sisson Sons & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	FANG & CALOUTTA	Sta. Coloma	Hongkong	Rodrigues & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Maria Y Vicente	Nicholls	Hongkong	Frederick Denevraet	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Daniel Jean Richard	Patilouy (sir)	Hongkong	Paul Ehlers & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Owari	Moore	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, noon.
DO.	Arcos (str.)	Owari	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Ottawa (str.)	Andrews	Hongkong	Douglas Lapak & Co.	To-day, at noon.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCHANTS, TAILORS, & GENERAL
WAREHOUSEMEN.

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS
AND SUMMER STOCK.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr.
W. J. STEPHEN from our firm, we shall, for
a short time only, offer a portion of our
STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES.

The Goods will be ready for sale on
MONDAY, JUNE 3RD,
and will comprise the following:—

A large lot of PRINTED MUSLINS, at
about half price.

Scotch and Manchester MUSLINS.

LACES, at a great reduction.

SEWN, MUSLIN GOODS,
at a great reduction.

PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS.

FANCY GIAOBS.

BLACK BABEGES.

EMBROIDERED & PLAIN SKIRTS,
much below usual prices.

CRINOLINES, much below usual prices.

RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.

HOISIERY, TIES, AND SCARVES.

LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.

TOWELS AND HUCKABACKS.
&c., &c., &c.

An early inspection is invited.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG;

AND AT CORNER OF
NANKIN AND SZECHUN ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD
BREAKFAST CLARET,

(Red Seal).

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for
\$24.

G. DUBOST & CO.,
3m 566 Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

NOW READY.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION
AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By DR. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections,
and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE, In Paper Wrappers, ... \$150

NETTY Bound, ... \$200

Apply to THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

FOR MAN

Extracts.

Peking to Hankow—Overland.
(N. C. Daily News.—Continued)

The Hsi-shan, though generally visible all along the road from Peking, have now come nearer, and the country became slightly less flat and monotonous. About 2, I passed a long wall running east and west to south

of which was a considerable town. This

was, I was informed, was a boundary of the jurisdiction of the governor-general of

Chihli, but it appeared to me to be more of

a military, than anything else.

A few miles further south brought me to

Hon-tien-luen, a spot I was assured by my fellow-traveller, renowned for the beauty of its

situation, the excellence of its hills, and the

fame of its women. Never was there such

a disappointment; the town was half in

ruins, the inns as little above the degree

of a stable as was possible, and the ladies

anything but beautiful—a peculiar mode of

doing their hair, with a silver comb inside

at the base of their head, fixing them

a repulsive beauty; their

features did not deserve. Next this city,

a maintained Lin-Tao, of the Tang dynasty,

afterwards deleted, had a famous dream. He

had proceeded to the capital to take his D.D.,

had been plucked, and was returning home,

when he stopped at an inn here. He lay

down whilst his food was being prepared

and, feeling sleepy, desired to alight but

had no pillow. A stranger there by name

Chen-Yang, a god in disguise, gave him the

loan of his, and he immediately fell asleep. He then dreamt he passed all his

examinations, became Chuang-Yuan of China,

official, and finally prime minister, military

matters being also confided to his charge.

He then suddenly fell into disgrace, was

condemned to death, and was led to

execution. The sword was about to descend

on his neck, when he awoke. His food was

not yet cooked, and so struck was he with

the fragility and nothingness of all earthly

honours and fame, when 40 years could pass

away whilst his food was being cooked, and all

his prosperity and honours only to end in

disaster and disgrace, that he became a

priest, was renowned for his piety, and after

death was worshipped as a god. A temple

to his honour exists near here. It may

interest you to know that, in the temple at

the back of the yellow dark pagoda, at Wu-

ting, are some tablets recording miraculous

acts performed by this worthy. Cards drawn

by a motley team of horses, mules and

monkeys, and running along at the rate of

three miles an hour, have again become

numerous; and many of them were carrying

coal, taken from neighbouring pits. Six-

teen miles further south, I came for

first time in my journey, on large fields

of cotton. It was of a very inferior

quality, but being exported to Peking to

make up the padded garments worn in winter.

The female Chinese peasantry also spin

it into yarn, which is then woven into cloth.

The city Su-chou was situated near these

fields, and had every aspect of being a rou-

shaking city. Streets were filled with people,

the shops numerous, and quantities of long

blue cotton cloth were for sale. Tables and

furniture stained a deep cherry colour ap-

peared a specialty of the place, and so on-

grossed were the people with their own affairs

that they took the very slightest notice of me.

By evening, I arrived at the Lung-chong

river, the boundary line between Chihli and

Honan; it runs through a sandy plain in sum-

mer entirely overflown; and to assist, at

that time of the year, the passage of carts, a

bridge was being built under superintendence

of the magistrate of the district. You will

have heard sufficient to judge of the nature of

Chihli. A great plain, subjected to universal

cultivation, with 5 or 6 cities none possessing

any trade of importance, for rivers, and those

small ones, running mostly into the

Pai Ho, a previous more agricultural than

manufacturing, but with a peaceful, orderly,

and industrious population. It is difficult to

make interesting a journal in a carthorugh

flat plain, destitute even of herbs to relieve

the monotony of the view; but, having

reached the province of Honan, with a count-

try more diversified in its appearance, and

more objects of interest, I trust you will be

better satisfied. On previous days' journeys

I had been reduced to alternations of walking

along the dusty road, or jolting in the hot

car, and had come to the conclusion, as none

of the infallible remedies had done anything

to cure my pony, that I must part,

and a successor be obtained. After much

haggling, and a torrent of "it does not mat-

ter at all," in the Han-lin relation, I at

last got his beast, as crazy a "rosinante" as

ever any Don Quixote bestrode; for Tls. 15.

Off early in the morning on my new pur-

chase, through the same flat country, but with a larger amount of trees; met numbers of carts

and wheelbarrows, with cotton, cloth, grain,

jinkles. Went on ahead with my military

friends, and, after about 4 hours reached a

large suburb, emerging from which I came

on a river, the Chang, crossed by a fine

bridge of six arches, and which, from the

presence of several junks anchored on it, was

of some depth. This also flows into the

Loyang, Capital of 6,000,000

francs (au quart) per annum.

THIS Company, being associated for par-

ticulars of Marine Insurance in the Far

East, with the LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of

6,000,000 francs, and the various

Treaty Ports in Asia, and Japan, at the current

rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

(To be continued.)

heard, and read, and laughed at, in old books. Milton, who, as the enemies of China will say with a vivid appreciation of truth, has made Satan first sight on his journey, upon the chin, is said to have taken place here. The productions of this prefecture are said to be coarse silk, marble, tin, iron, and crockery—indeed, the people are described as docile and honest, and the soil as very fertile.

"But on his way,
Lights on the barren plains of Soria,
And wind their gay wagons light."

The wheelbarrows may, by a stretch of imagination be called gay, but they certainly are not, for a more cumbersome and heavier carriage seldom trundled over excitable roads. The sail, of course did not draw the tea-barrow, while the master sat at his ease on his own carriage, but only assisted the wheeler. Two long bamboo poles are fixed in front of the barrow, and to this is attached anything that can catch the wind—an old coat, a bag, a bedgown, or a pair of trousers. It can of course only be used under certain conditions, a hard road, high ground, and favoring breezes being all necessary for its employment. I was assured that these men could take their burdens 70 li, or even a favourable breeze 100 li in a day. One man generally manages it, but he sometimes avails himself of the assistance of his son, his wife, or his donkey. Before reaching these down-slopes, I had passed Tong-yin Hsien, a small town in itself, but famous for the birth of a Chinese worthy. At the time of the Sung dynasty (1144), in reign of Ruo-tung, one Xu-chi for a native of this city, rose to high military command against the Chin and, feeling sleepy, desired to alight but

had a maintained Lin-Tao, of the Tang dynasty, afterwards deleted, had a famous dream. He had proceeded to the capital to take his D.D., had been plucked, and was returning home, when he stopped at an inn here. He lay down whilst his food was being prepared and, feeling sleepy, desired to alight but

had no pillow. A stranger there by name

Chen-Yang, a god in disguise, gave him the

loan of his, and he immediately fell asleep. He then dreamt he passed all his

examinations, became Chuang-Yuan of China,

official, and finally prime minister, military

matters being also confided to his charge.

He then suddenly fell into disgrace, was

condemned to death, and was led to

execution. The sword was about to descend

on his neck, when he awoke. His food was

not yet cooked, and so struck was he with

the fragility and nothingness of all earthly

honours and fame, when 40 years could pass

away whilst his food was being cooked, and all

his prosperity and honours only to end in

disaster and disgrace, that he became a

priest, was renowned for his piety, and after

death was worshipped as a god. A temple

to his honour exists near here. It may

interest you to know that, in the temple at

the back of the yellow dark pagoda, at Wu-

ting, are some tablets recording miraculous

acts performed by this worthy. Cards drawn

by a motley team of horses, mules and

monkeys, and running along at the rate of

three miles an hour, have again become

numerous; and many of them were carrying

coal, taken from neighbouring pits. Six-

teen miles further south, I came for

first time in my journey, on large fields

of cotton. It was of a very inferior

quality, but being exported to Peking to

make up the padded garments worn in winter.

The female Chinese peasantry also spin

it into yarn, which is then woven into cloth.

The city Su-chou was situated near these

fields, and had every aspect of being a rou-

shaking city. Streets were filled with people,

the shops numerous, and quantities of long

blue cotton cloth were for sale. Tables and

furniture stained a deep cherry colour ap-

peared a specialty of the place, and so on-

grossed were the people with their own affairs

that they took the very slightest notice of me.

By evening, I arrived at the Lung-chong

river, the boundary line between Chihli and

Honan; it runs through a sandy plain in sum-

mer entirely overflown; and to assist, at

that time of the year, the passage of carts, a

bridge was being built under superintendence

of the magistrate of the district. You will

have heard sufficient to judge of the nature of

Chihli. A great plain, subjected to universal